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1884/85

H. H. HARRIS.
Chairman of the Faculty,
RICHMOND COLLEGE,
RICHMOND, VA.

CATALOGUE

OF

RICHMOND COLLEGE,

SESSION 1884-'85,

WITH A

HISTORICAL SKETCH

AND

ROLL OF ALUMNI,

1832—1884.

CALENDAR.

SESSION 1884-85.

1885.	*June 15th and 16th,* -	Celebrations of the Literary Societies.
	June 17th, -	Meeting of Trustees and Society of Alumni.
	June 18th, - - -	Closing Exercises of the Session.

SESSION 1885-86.

1885.	*September 24th,* - - - - - - - -	Session begins.
1886.	*February 8th,* - - -	Beginning of Second Half-Session.
	June 21st and 22d, - - -	Celebrations of the Literary Societies.
	June 22d, - - -	Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees.
	June 23d, - - - - -	Meeting of Society of Alumni.
	June 24th, - - -	Closing Exercises of the Session.

Applications for Catalogues, and inquiries as to matriculation, expenses, &c., should be addressed to

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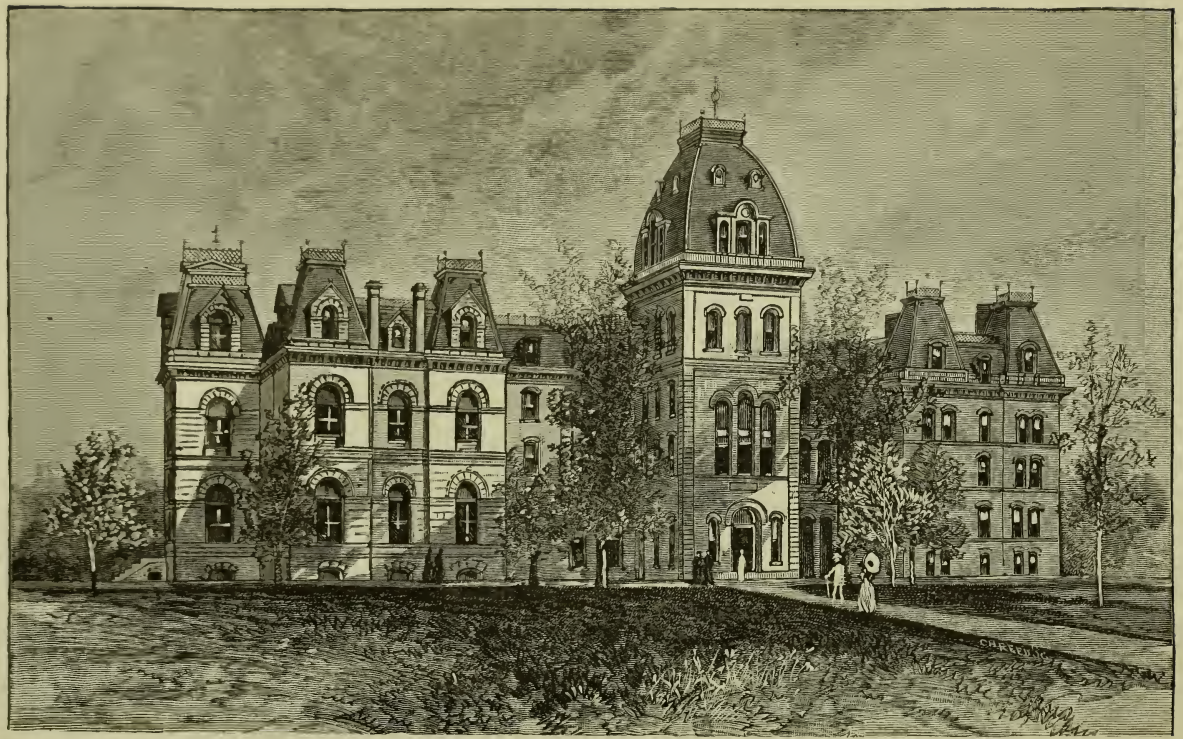
Box 183, Richmond, Va.



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RICHMOND COLLEGE.

CATALOGUE

OF

RICHMOND COLLEGE,

RICHMOND, VA.

SESSION 1884-'85,

WITH A

HISTORICAL SKETCH

From its Foundation in 1832 to the Present Time.

RICHMOND:
WM. ELLIS JONES, STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.
1885.

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Modern Languages.

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Librarian and Curator of Museum.

Catalogue of Students.

ABBREVIATIONS.

L.—Latin.	Ger.—German.	P.—Physics.
G.—Greek.	E.—English.	C.—Chemistry.
F.—French.	M.—Mathematics.	Phil.—Philosophy.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	STUDIES.
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Stearnes, Romer C.	Pulaski county, Va.,	E., M., P., C.
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Tucker, R. Atwell	Amherst county, Va.,	L., G., C., Phil.
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Willis Edward J.	Richmond, Va.,	M., P.
Willis, Benj. P.	Orange county, Va.,	L., M., P.
Willis, John H.	Culpeper county, Va.,	L., M., P., C.
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Woodville Edmund J.	Orange county, Va.,	L., M., C.
Woolfolk, Clarence A.	Richmond, Va.,	L., E., C., Phil.

RECAPITULATION.

Latin	113	Mathematics	138
Greek	73	Physics	45
French	22	Chemistry	46
German	22	Philosophy	32
English	71		

Virginia	135
South Carolina	7
North Carolina	4
Tennessee	4
Georgia	3
Maryland	2
Mississippi	2
West Virginia	2
Louisiana	1
New Jersey	1
New York	1
Pennsylvania	1
Florida	1
Total	164

STATEMENT

OF THE

Organization, Courses of Instruction,

HONORS, EXPENSES, &C.

Location.

The city of Richmond, along with its great natural beauty and rapidly increasing importance as a commercial, manufacturing, political and religious centre, combines other eminent advantages as a location for an institution of learning. Its easy accessibility, favorable climate, good society, and many aids and stimulants to mental culture, make yet more valuable its prime attributes of physical and moral healthfulness. Situated on hills opposite the falls of the James, it is free alike from the malarial fevers of tidewater, and from the pulmonary diseases of the mountain region.

For religious advantages, and wholesome moral tone, a more excellent community can nowhere be found. Young men who have already contracted vicious habits, or are predisposed to dissipation, will, of course, find temptations here as everywhere else, but it is confidently claimed, and the claim is supported by long experience, that all whose age and character qualify them to enter college at all, are comparatively safe under the restraining and ennobling influence of a distinctly Christian college in an exceptionally Christian city.

Grounds and Buildings.

The College premises embrace thirteen acres, just within the corporate limits, and in a portion of the city which, on account of its

elevation and natural beauty, is devoted mainly to private residences, and is improving more rapidly than any other. The centre building, which contains a chapel, lecture rooms, society halls, and some dormitories, is a large and imposing edifice, occupying a commanding site, and fronting down Grace street from its western terminus. The northern wing, now for the first time justifying, in its fulfillment, the plan of its designer, furnishes, along with handsome brick cottages on the premises, ample accommodations for two hundred and fifty students or more. The southern wing, known as the Jeter Memorial, in exact symmetry with the northern in size and position, but of a different though not discordant style, is a gem of architectural beauty. It contains the Library-hall, which, for capaciousness, elegance and convenience, will compare favorably with any other in the land. A gymnasium and other conveniences promotive of the health and comfort of the students are herein also provided.

Faculty.

The Faculty of instruction and government consists of coequal Professors, one of whom is annually chosen to be their Chairman and chief executive officer. To them, as a body, is committed all that pertains to the discipline and interior management of the Institution, while each Professor is responsible for the efficient conduct of his own School.

Independent Schools.

The College is composed of eight independent Academic Schools.

The advantages of this system of independent Schools are numerous. Among them the following deserve attention: The Professor feels the full force both of individual duty and of personal ambition; the course of instruction can be readily enlarged or altered to adapt it to the progress of science and to the varying wants of the times; the student, whose aims or preparation require, can select a course suited to his peculiar case; he can enter in any department of study the classes for which he is prepared, and deficiency in one branch does not retard him in another; students are not divided into fixed classes and grades, but all stand on a footing of social equality, and mingle freely with one another; the whole system favors the utmost thoroughness of culture, even at the expense of less extensiveness in

superficial attainments; the degrees, being awarded to fewer persons than under a curriculum, are therefore of more value; and every good student, whether he takes a degree or not, receives a testimonial to his success in the shape of Certificates or School Diplomas.

Session.

The next session begins on the 24th September, 1885, and continues nine months.

Students will be received at any time during the session, but are earnestly recommended to enter promptly at the beginning, and thus avoid the serious disadvantage occasioned by absence from the classes at that important period.

Matriculation.

Every applicant for admission, upon his arrival at the College, shall report promptly to the Chairman of the Faculty. If he has been a student at any other incorporated Institution, he must present satisfactory evidence of general good conduct while there. His course of study having been arranged, he will receive a permit to matriculate; upon presentation of which to the treasurer, and payment of the required fees, his name will be placed on the rolls.

Selection of Studies.

Each student, under the advice of the Faculty, may select such studies as are most important in qualifying him for his future pursuits; but while allowing such selections, the Faculty will always encourage a regular and complete course, and to this end reserve the right to prescribe the studies to be pursued by all who shall be found unprepared for classes higher than the Junior in the schools of Latin, English and Mathematics.

Every student is required to attend at least three schools, and to adhere throughout the session to the studies selected on his matriculation, unless the Faculty, for satisfactory reasons, allow him to attend a less number, or to make an exchange.

Students are assigned to the several classes in a school according to their apparent attainments; but the Professor will be at liberty at

any time to transfer a student to a higher or lower class, whenever, in his judgment, such a change may be necessary.

The lower classes, in several schools, are divided into sections, in order to secure satisfactory classification of students, and, by reducing the size of the classes, to afford each student the benefit of full attention and thorough instruction.

Discipline.

The discipline of the College is founded upon the impartial administration of a few plain and reasonable rules, copies of which are furnished to each matriculate. The deportment of a Christian gentleman is the standard to which every student is expected to conform. Every appropriate means is used to develop and confirm a sense of personal honor and a sacred regard for truth, as upon these will be placed the main reliance in behalf of good conduct.

Students who violate these regulations, or who, without such violation, habitually neglect their duties, or are not regular and punctual in attendance, will be required to withdraw from College.

Religion.

The students have easy access to all the advantages afforded by the various city churches, with their Bible classes and Sunday schools. Those who are professors of religion are advised to bring with them letters of commendation, and, without severing their ecclesiastical connections at home, to attach themselves while here to some church, so as to have the sympathy and care of a pastor. The daily duties of the College are opened with brief devotional exercises conducted by one of the Professors; and prayer meetings, conducted by the students themselves, are held once or more every week. Attendance on religious exercises is left voluntary, as experience has shown that such a course is best in its results.

Library.

The Jeter Memorial Hall, built and named in honor of Rev. JEREMIAH BELL JETER, D. D., a former President of the Corporation, is dedicated to Library uses. It is a spacious and elegant room one

hundred and three feet long by forty-three feet wide, well lighted, well ventilated, and accessible both to students and visitors. It is built upon the most approved modern plans, and affords every facility for reading and study. There is at present a fair supply of books and the best magazines, to all of which the student has access under a few necessary limitations, without charge. The funds available for the support and increase of the Library are ample. Upon a committee of the Trustees and Faculty is devolved the oversight of this department. They appoint a Librarian, who has immediate charge. Resting upon a substantial foundation and carefully managed in the highest interests of the teachers and students, this department affords an encouraging outlook for very wide usefulness.

Museum.

Provision is being made for a Museum and Art room on the second floor of the south wing, immediately above the Jeter Memorial Hall. The College has made a commendable start in accumulating specimens of Natural History, Geology, and Relics. A great deal remains to be done, and the friends of the College are confidently appealed to for early help in devising plans for the thorough organization of this department.

Courses of Instruction.

I. School of Latin.

Professor Harrison.

In this school are taught the Latin Language and Literature, and Roman History.

The course of study is indicated by the text-books used in the several classes.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Section first is designed for students prepared to begin to read the Latin authors; section second, for students of a higher grade

Text Books: Section I.—Cæsar (Chase and Stuart's), McCabe's Bingham's Latin Grammar. Section II.—Virgil, Cicero's Orations (Chase and Stuart's), Sallust (Long's), McCabe's Bingham's Grammar. *For Reference:* Baird's Classical Manual.

This class recites daily, and is persistently drilled in the Forms and Syntax of the language, with due attention to quantity.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.—Cicero de Senectute et de Amicitia (Long's), Horace (Macleane's), Livy (Chase and Stuart's), Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar (last edition), selected exercises.

SENIOR CLASS.—Cicero, Ep. ad Div., Cic. de Oratore, Crowell's Selections from Latin Poets, Terence (Fleckheisen's), Plautus, Juvenal (Leverett's), Tacitus, original exercises. *For Reference:* Zumpt's and Gildersleeve's Grammars, Harper's Latin Dictionary (Andrew's Freund), Anthon's Classical Dictionary.

ROMAN HISTORY.—Leighton's; Long's Ancient Atlas.

Throughout the course the student's progress is tested, and his powers of analysis and composition are cultivated by written exercises in rendering English into Latin and Latin into English.

II. School of Greek.

Professor Harris.

The studies in this school are distributed into three classes, each meeting five times a week.

The Junior Class begins with the alphabet, learns the regular Attic inflexions of noun and verb, and reads during the second half-session from some simple author. The Intermediate is occupied mainly with reading, giving, however, one or two days a week to further study of etymology and to the elements of syntax—such as the use of the article, the cases, tenses and moods. The Senior reads from more difficult authors, surveys the history and literature, and reviews the grammar with special reference to the principles which underlie seeming irregularities and dialectic differences, as well as to some of the niceties of syntax in the use of particles.

Written exercises, translations of English into Greek, or, *vice versa*, are required at least once a week in every class. The aim throughout the course is two-fold; first, to develop habits of minute attention and nice discrimination; secondly, to cultivate an appreciation of the many excellencies of Hellenic genius. Graduates and members of the Senior Class will have opportunity to form a class to read the New Testament in the original.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Junior: Goodwin's Grammar, Leighton's Lessons, Xenophon's Anabasis (Kendrick's Edition preferred).

Intermediate: Goodwin's Grammar, Jones' Prose Composition, Xenophon, Lysias, Euripides, Sophocles.

Senior: Curtius' or Hadley's Grammar, Goodwin's Moods and Tenses, Homer, Plato, Thucydides, Demosthenes.

New Testament: Wescott and Hort's Edition.

For reference in all classes: Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, Yonge's or Hamilton's English-Greek Lexicon and Smith's Classical Dictionary.

III. School of Modern Languages.

Professors Harris and Smith.

In this school are embraced the French and the German. There are two classes, Junior and Senior, in each language. The Junior

Classes are thoroughly drilled in the etymological forms, and are practiced in the simpler principles of Syntax. The aim in the Senior Classes is to acquire critical accuracy and facile elegance of translation. Frequent exercises are required of all the classes.

Besides the regular course of reading in the class-room, extensive auxiliary courses are prescribed for the Senior Class.

TEXT-BOOKS.

FRENCH. *Junior Class.*—Otto's Grammar, De Fivas' Classic French Reader.

Senior Class.—Otto's Grammar, supplemented by lectures; and selections, varied from year to year, from standard authors. Spiers and Surrenne's Dictionary.

GERMAN. *Junior Class.*—Sheldon's Grammar, Whitney's Reader.

Senior Class.—Whitney's Grammar, with lectures: Whitney's Reader; and varied selections from standard authors. Adler's Dictionary.

IV. School of English.

Professor Brown.

The studies of this school embrace the structure of the language, its origin, growth and etymology, the history of its literature, the criticism of its best productions, Rhetoric, and the Science of Language in general.

The *Junior Class* studies Grammatical Analysis and Rhetoric.

Text-Books: Greene's Analysis and Hill's Rhetoric.

The *Intermediate Class* critically reads as extensive a course of the best English authors as time permits.

The *Senior Class* devotes itself chiefly to the origin and etymology of the English Language, beginning with a rapid course in Anglo-Saxon, and ending with comparative philology.

Text-Books: Carson's Hand-Book of Anglo-Saxon for reference (March's Grammar), Angus' Hand-Book of English, Trench on Words, and Whitney's "Language and the Study of Language."

V. School of Mathematics.

Professor Smith.

In this school an extended course of pure Mathematics is taught, with such subjects in the applied science as are mentioned below.

There are three classes.

The JUNIOR CLASS is divided into two sections. The course of study in the first section embraces Algebra, through the subject of Quadratic Equations, and Plane Geometry; in the second section, Algebra, beginning with Quadratic Equations, Geometry (including an introduction to the Modern Geometry of the straight line and circle), and Trigonometry.

Text-Books: Schuyler's Algebra, Wentworth's Geometry, Chauvenet's Geometry, the Professor's Trigonometry.

The INTERMEDIATE CLASS reads a course of Analytical Geometry, including the methods of trilinear and tangential coördinates, and the Theory of Equations.

Text-Books: Howison's Analytical Geometry, Schuyler's Algebra.

In the SENIOR CLASS the course of study includes the Differential and the Integral Calculus, the Calculus of Variations, and introductory lessons in the Modern Higher Algebra and in Quaternions, closing with lectures on the Philosophy of Mathematics.

Text-Books: Todhunter, Courtenay and Salmon ; the course being supplemented by notes.

The subjects of *Land* and *Railway Surveying* are taught in an additional class. The student is required to make himself familiar with the instruments used by actual practice in the field.

Provision is made in the College for the instruction in Arithmetic and elementary Algebra of such students as are not prepared to enter the Junior Class.

In all the classes the paramount importance of cultivating the student's power of invention and of independent thought, is constantly regarded, and accordingly he is assiduously exercised in the demonstration and solution of original propositions and problems throughout his course of study.

VI. School of Physics.

Professor Winston.

The School of Physics embraces the several subjects usually grouped under this title, or under the practically equivalent name, Natural Philosophy. These include: The General Properties of Matter; Mechanics proper, or the cardinal doctrines of Force, Equilibrium, Motion and Energy, in their various kinds, their relations to the several states of matter, and their practical applications; the phenomena and laws of Sound and of Light; such a treatment of Heat,

Magnetism and Static and Dynamic Electricity as is properly physical; and finally, a brief but compact course in Celestial Physics, or Astronomy.

The method of instruction is by text-books, and by lectures for the most part referring to the text, with daily examinations upon both text and lecture, and written exercises required weekly.

There are two classes:

The JUNIOR CLASS begins with the elements, and pursues the course with the aid of abundant experiments and illustrations, and with continual reference to practical applications. The effort is made to combine in a course of modern Physics the freshness and attractiveness of an experimental and practical treatment, with the rigorous accuracy, the scientific method, and the exact discipline which may form the basis for future scientific work.

Text-Books: Norton's Natural Philosophy, or Gage's Physics, and Lockyer's Astronomy, or some similar work, with others for reference.

In the SENIOR CLASS the subjects mentioned above are again taken up in proper order, and are studied as completely as possible from the vantage ground of the knowledge already gained in the Junior Class, and with the additional aid to be found in the free use of mathematical principles.

Text-Books: Alfred Daniell's Principles of Natural Philosophy, and Loomis' Practical Astronomy, or Newcomb's and Holden's Astronomy, with others for reference.

VII. School of Chemistry.

Professor Puryear.

The lectures in this school begin with the discussion of the physical properties of the atmosphere. The following subjects are then treated in the order named: Heat, Static and Dynamic Electricity; Magnetism; Chemical Philosophy and Notation; Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, with their application to Heating, Lighting, Mineralogy, Metallurgy, Toxicology, Agriculture and Physiology; Geology.

During the entire course, constant reference is had to the application of chemical facts and principles to agriculture, and a part of the instruction of this school is devoted exclusively to this object. The sources of the organic and inorganic food of plants, the formation

and constitution of soils, drainage, putrescent and commercial fertilizers, the rotation of crops, the feeding of stock, and similar topics are fully considered.

The course is taught principally by lectures, and is abundantly illustrated by experiments.

Text-Books: Youmans' New Chemistry; Roscoe's Lessons in Chemistry; Norton's Scientific Agriculture; Dana's Text-book of Geology.

VIII. School of Philosophy.

Professor Thomas.

JUNIOR CLASS.—The course in this class is intended to be popular and practical, rather than critical. The aim will be to teach the simple elements of Physiology, Psychology, Ethics and Political Economy. Avoiding the more difficult questions of Philosophy and Ethics, special attention will be given to the practical. The course is adapted to less advanced students, and, it is believed, will be of special advantage to such as may not be able to remain at College long enough to secure any of its degrees. But it is important for those who purpose to study, when more advanced, the Senior Course, to enter this Junior Class during one of their earlier sessions.

SENIOR CLASS.—This class is designed for advanced students, and should generally be entered during the last year of their College life. The course, while thoroughly practical, will be also largely critical and speculative. It will embrace the following subjects in the order named: (1). Psychology—The intellect. (2). Logic. (3). Psychology—The Sensibilities and the Will. (4). Ethics. (5). History of Philosophy. The subject last named will be treated in lectures. Attention will be given chiefly to the Greek Philosophy and the Modern, with discussions of present opinions and tendencies. Throughout the entire course living issues, as suggested by the text-books, will be discussed in conversational lectures. In addition to the text-books which may be used, parallel reading will be assigned from time to time.

Reports, Examinations, Awards

Monthly Reports.

As may be seen from the foregoing statement, instruction is conveyed by the use of approved text-books, supplemented by oral explanations and additions, and in some classes, by more formal lectures. In every case the student is carefully questioned on the assigned portion of the text or the previous lecture. A strict account of the value of his recitations and exercises is kept by the professor, and the average standing for each month is calculated and entered of record for reference in determining his right to any of the honors of the institution.

To the parent or guardian is sent, monthly, a transcript of this record of class-standing, with a statement of the absences of the student from his classes, and such other information as may be deemed important.

The object of these reports is mainly to enlist the active interest of friends in the progress of the student, with a view to such encouragement or admonitions as the case may need By the prompt and judicious attention of those to whom they are addressed, these reports may be made of great value in promoting improvement and sustaining a just discipline.

Examinations.

Besides the daily questioning, every class is subjected to two general examinations, conducted in writing. The Intermediate Examination, embracing in its scope the first half of the course, is held about the middle of the session. The Final Examination, held near the close of the session, embraces the subjects treated in the second half. In senior classes, however, examinations are not limited to what has been explicitly contained in the course of instruction, but may embrace as well, passages that have not been read, or problems that have not been solved in the class-room, together with an oral

review of the whole course taught in the school, as searching and extensive as the professor may deem necessary.

For the general examinations a series of questions, to which certain numerical values are attached, in proportion to their relative importance, is prepared for each class. After the examinations the answers furnished by each student are carefully valued, and this valuation is equitably combined with the average of his class-standing for the half session next preceding the examination. If the standing of a student as thus ascertained amounts to eighty per centum, he is ranked in the *first division;* if to less than eighty, but not less than fifty per centum, in the *second division;* if to less than fifty, in the *third or lowest division.*

Students who attain to the second division, in Junior or Intermediate Classes, will be allowed to pass on to the class above.

Certificates of *Distinction* are awarded to those who attain the first division at *either* of the Examinations, and their names are published or announced in the closing exercises of the session.

Certificates of *Promotion* are awarded to those who attain the first division at *both* Examinations, in Junior or Intermediate Classes.

Certificates of *Proficiency* are conferred on those who attain the first division in certain complete subjects of study, to-wit: in French, in German, in Surveying, and in Junior Physics.

School Diplomas are conferred on those who attain the first division in examinations covering the leading subjects taught in each School, to-wit: the Latin Language and Literature and Roman History; the Greek Language, History and Literature; two Modern Languages; the English Language and Literature; Mathematics; Physics; Chemistry; Philosophy.

The results of Examinations are communicated to parent or guardians in the Report for the month of June.

Medals.

I. The Woods Medal.—Founded by Hiram Woods, Esq., of Baltimore, is awarded for excellence in Declamation.

II. The Frances Gwin Medal.—Founded by Rev. D. W. Gwin, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga., in memory of his mother, is annually given to the most meritorious student in the School of Philosophy.

III. The Steel Medal.—Founded and endowed by Dr. George

B. Steel, of Richmond, is given, under the direction of the Faculty, to the best Reader.

IV. "TANNER MEDAL."—Founded and endowed by Col. Wm. E. Tanner, of Richmond, in honor of his parents, Jno. F. and Harriet L. Tanner, to be given to the most proficient graduate in the School of Greek.

Degrees.

The Academic Degrees conferred by the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Faculty, are the following:

1. That of BACHELOR OF ARTS on such students as have obtained Diplomas in the five Schools of Latin, Greek (or Modern Languages,) English, Chemistry, (or Physics,) and Philosophy, and Promotion in the Intermediate Class of Mathematics.

2. That of MASTER OF ARTS on such students as have obtained Diplomas in all of the eight academic schools.

The laws of the College forbid that these degrees be conferred, either *in course*, or as honorary degrees.

The Candidate for either of the degrees in Arts is also required to submit, for the approval of the Faculty, an oration or essay composed by himself, which he shall deliver in public at the close of the session, if so directed.

Closing Exercises.

On the last day of the session the closing exercises are held in public, when the results of the examinations are announced, certificates and diplomas awarded, and addresses delivered by the Bachelors and Masters of Arts.

The order of announcement and delivery of honors is as follows:

1. Announcement of Distinctions in the various Classes.
2. Announcement of Promotions in the Junior Classes.
3. Delivery of Certificates of Promotion in Intermediate Classes.
4. Delivery of Certificates of Proficiency.
5. Delivery of School Diplomas.
6. Delivery of Degree Diplomas.

Expenses.

Entrance Fees.—Matriculation, &c., $15; room rent, if the room is occupied by one student, $7.50; if by two, $5 each. These fees are payable on matriculation, not subject to deduction, nor in any case refunded.

Tuition.—In one school, $50; in two, $60; in three, $70; in four or more, $20 for each. One-half of tuition fees is payable September 24th, the rest February 8th, subject to deduction for time lost by late entrance or by sickness, if the time so lost be one-fourth or more of the whole session.

Fuel is furnished at cost. The average cost of warming a room per session is $12, divided between two occupants.

Board.—Payable monthly in advance, at the College Boarding House or Mess Hall, about $10 per month; in private families, from $12 to $15 per month.

Messing.

The plan of forming messing clubs was introduced at this Institution in 1866, and has since been adopted by many others. Each club controls its own bill of fare, appointing one of its number to purchase supplies, preside at meals, and divide the expenses equally among the members, crediting each with the estimated value of any provisions furnished by him. During the present session, under the skilful management of Mrs. Woolfolk, who is retained for next session, abundant, well-served fare has been furnished at an average cost of $10 per month. The plan is giving, in all respects, entire satisfaction.

Lights and *Washing* cost from $1.25 to $1.50 per month.

Summary.

1. FOR A STUDENT RESIDENT AT THE COLLEGE.

Entrance Fees (embracing matriculation, room rent, use of public rooms and servants' attendance	$ 20 00
Tuition in three schools (the usual number)	70 00
Board in messing clubs, about	90 00
Fuel, lights, and washing, about	20 00
Mess hall fee	4 00
Total expenses for entire session	$204 00

Of this amount about $85 will be needed on entrance, $35 February 8th, and the rest at intervals through the session.

2. FOR A NON-RESIDENT STUDENT.

Entrance fees	$15 00
Tuition in three schools	70 00
Fuel in study-room	2 50
Total	$87 50

Of this amount $50 is payable September 29th; $35 February 8th. A non-resident student is generally assigned, without charge for rent, to a room already occupied by two resident students for study during the intervals between his recitations. When, however, non-resident students for special reasons are allowed to occupy a room exclusively, each occupant is charged $2.50 for room rent.

Contingent Deposit.—Resident students are required to deposit with the Treasurer $5, and non-resident students $2.50, to cover any damage done to College property and any Library fines. At the end of the session this money, or such portion as the depositor may be entitled to, is returned.

The occupants of each dormitory supply the necessary furniture. If the bedding, towels, &c., be brought from home, the outlay for furniture need not exceed $6 apiece, and the articles bought here can readily be sold again on leaving College.

Privileged Students.—Ministers of the Gospel of all denominations, and young men duly approved by their churches as candidates for the ministry, are admitted free of all College fees except a charge

of $10 for matriculation and servants' attendance, and if they board in the messing club a fee of $4 for rent of Mess Hall. The Education Board of the Virginia Baptist General Association, located in Richmond, but in no other way connected with the College, will render further assistance to young men recommended to them and accepted after examination.

Scholarships and other Funds.

The College has had for several years *three endowed scholarships*, as follows :

First. Two *Memorial Scholarships*, raised by the Baptists of Virginia in 1876, the income from which is devoted to the payment of the tuition, in whole or in part, of such Baptist ministers' sons as may need help in this direction.

Second. *The First Baptist Church* (Richmond) *Memorial Scholarship*, established in 1876, for the tuition of any beneficiary the church may select.

In addition to these, and under the generous proposition of Hon. Geo. A. Woolverton, of Albany, New York, a fund of $10,000 is being raised for kindred purposes.

A fund created for endowment purposes by the late Samuel Tunstall, of King and Queen county, Virginia, is known as the "Tunstall Foundation."

Medalists, 1884.

The medals awarded last session were as follows :

1. The *Woods Medal* to Thos. J. Shipman, Richmond, Va.
2. The *Steel Medal* to Edward B. Pollard, Richmond, Va.
3. The *Tanner Medal* to { Edgar P. Lipscomb, Nelson County, Va. / Romer C. Stearnes Pulaski County, Va.
4. The *Frances Gwin Medal* to H. W. Tribble, Caroline County, Va.

Titled Graduates, Session 1883-84.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

George Clinton Bundick, Accomac county, Va.
John Wheeler Loving, Fluvanna county, Va.

Edward Bagby Pollard, Richmond, Va.
Orren Lewis Stearnes, Pulaski county, Va.
W. Warren Talley, Lynchburg, Va.
Henry Wise Tribble, Caroline county, Va.
Thomas Leigh West, Louisa county, Va.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Frank Puryear, Richmond, Va.
Augustus Bartow Rudd, Chesterfield county, Va.
Edward Lee Scott, De Soto Parish, La.

Literary Societies.

The two Literary Societies meet every week for debate, declamation and other literary exercises. They are enthusiastically maintained, and, by offering medals for eminent ability and improvement, excite a generous emulation, productive of very beneficial results.

Final Celebration, 1884.

MU SIGMA RHO SOCIETY.		PHILOLOGIAN SOCIETY.	
MEDALISTS.		MEDALISTS.	
D. M. Ramsay,	Best Debater.	H. W. Tribble,	Best Debater.
A. N. Bowers,	Improvement.	W. Y. Quisenberry,	Improvement.

Joint Writer's Medal, E. B. Pollard.

ORATOR.		ORATOR.	
G. C. Bundick,	Accomac Co.	W. J. H. Bohannan,	Mathews C. H.
SALUTATORIAN.		VALEDICTORIAN.	
F. W. McKay,	Warren Co.	H. W. Tribble,	Caroline Co.

The Society of Alumni

Consists of those who have received any of the College degrees, and such other former students as may be, for distinguished merit, elected to membership. They meet annually in connection with the closing exercises of the session, to renew the associations of College life, and

promote the interests of their *Alma Mater.* An address by an Alumnus of the College is delivered on these occasions.

Orator for 1885.—G. W. Riggan, D. D., Louisville, Ky.

President: Wm. F. Fox, Richmond, Va.; First Vice-President: Rolfe E. Glover, Richmond, Va.; Second Vice-President, James Lyons, Jr., Richmond; Third Vice-President: Rev. A E. Owen; Secretary: G. Harvey Clarke, Richmond; Treasurer: Dr. Chas. L. Steel, Richmond.

Executive Committee.—R. R. Gwathmey, C. V. Meredith, Rolfe E. Glover, Chas. M. Shields, John Currie.

Form of Bequest.

"I give and devise to Richmond College, located in Richmond, Virginia, the following real estate—to-wit: (here describe the said real estate as to kind, quantity and situation).

"I also give and bequeath to the said College the sum of..... dollars ($.....); and the following bonds (or stock)—to-wit: (here describe the bonds or stock), all of which are to be used for the following purposes—to-wit: (here describe the purpose to which it shall be applied)."

Those who purpose to make bequests to the College should communicate with the Financial Secretary. Losses have occurred by inattention to this suggestion.

All communications concerning the finances or real estate of the College, and all money due on bonds or open subscriptions, should be sent to

Rev. Charles H. Ryland,
Financial Secretary, Richmond, Virginia.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Enduring institutions are commonly the result of slow growth, and that often from small beginnings. So it has been with Richmond College. In common with nearly all other seats of Christian learning, it owes its foundation to the desire for a better educated ministry.

ITS ORIGIN.

On the 8th of June, 1830, a few devoted men, who had gathered in Richmond for their General Association, met in the Second Baptist Church at 5 o'clock, A. M., "to devise and propose some plan for the improvement of young men, who, in the judgment of the churches, are called to the work of the ministry." The slender means at their command were but as the faint light of the sun, just rising upon them, in comparison with the strength and beauty that were to follow. They organized the "Virginia Baptist Education Society," and for two years aided approved young men by placing them in private schools, nine with Elder Edward Baptist in Powhatan county, four with Elder Eli Ball in Henrico.

In 1832 the Society bought Spring Farm, a small tract some four miles northwest of the city, and there, on the 4th of July, opened a manual labor school, called the "Virginia Baptist Seminary," with Rev. Robert Ryland, teacher, and fourteen students. During the second session, which began in February, 1833, the number of students ran up to twenty-six, about two-thirds of them preparing for the ministry, the rest for other vocations. The course began with Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, and running through four years, embraced Algebra and Geometry, Latin and Greek, Natural and Moral Science, with Theology as an optional study. All the classes yet formed were taught by Dr. Ryland and Rev. Eli Ball.

In December, 1833, the Seminary was removed to the site now held by the College, just within the present limits of the city, though

then in the western suburbs, half a mile beyond the corporation lines. To this purchase of nine acres six more were added in 1836, making a location, which was well described as "combining healthfulness, beauty and convenience." The design in adding more land was to give larger scope to the manual labor feature of the school. This was strenuously insisted on by the authorities, as giving to the needy opportunities for self-help, and to all healthful exercise, but it proved unpopular with the students. The hours of daily labor were reduced from three to two, and finally, as we read in the report for 1841, "this feature of the Seminary has been gradually fading from view, until (like all similar institutions in our own and other countries) it has been virtually abandoned."

The records of the Seminary, during the ten years of its existence under this name, are unfortunately incomplete. The attendance gradually increased to more than seventy pupils. The corps of instructors consisted of Dr. Ryland and two tutors. Dr. R. had leave of absence for one year to accept the chaplaincy of the University of Virginia. Among the assistants were William F. Nelson, F. W. Berryman, Caleb Burnley, R. A. Claybrook, Elias Dodson, I. G. Barker, J. C. Clopton, S. C. Clopton, George Struve, and Charles L. Cocke—the first and last named served a number of years, the others for shorter periods. The first class, to finish the course, went out in 1836, four in number, William I. Chiles, Elias Dodson, A. P. Repiton, and John O. Turpin, three of whom have recently died after eminent and useful lives as ministers of the gospel. Three others who should have been with them had left school to go as foreign missionaries, William Mylne to Africa, R. D. Davenport to Siam, J. L. Shuck to China. The classes which followed, year after year, were not unworthy of this first one, though they were constantly thinned by the withdrawal of young men eager to enter active life, or to secure elsewhere the advantages of a fully equipped College.

CHANGE OF NAME.

By Act of Assembly, passed March 4th, 1840, thirty-seven gentlemen, therein named, were incorporated as Trustees, to establish, "at or near the city of Richmond, a Seminary of learning, for the instruction of youth in the various branches of science and literature, the useful arts, and the learned and foreign languages, which shall be

called and known by the name of Richmond College." The charter conferred ample powers, and allowed the purchase of the property of the Education Society, but provided "that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the establishment of a theological professorship in the said College." This proviso, according to authentic tradition, was inserted at the request of an eminent brother and influential member of the Legislature, who was selected to offer the bill—Colonel Edmund Broadus of Culpeper—without it there would have been difficulty in getting a charter at that time. It was omitted from the amended charter of 1858, under which the College is now working.

The Trustees spent two years in perfecting their plans and trying to raise means to carry them into effect. The work fell mainly to the lot of their President, Dr. Ryland, and his rare candor and supreme scorn for all shams made him unwilling to call the school a College until it could do real collegiate work. The terms of transfer agreed upon in 1841 were, 1. that the College should admit free of charge, except for board, all ministers and candidates for the ministry who may be recommended by the Education Society or its Board of Managers [by common consent this has been extended to all such persons whether recommended by the Society or not]; 2. that in case of failure to continue the institution, or to comply with the foregoing stipulation, the property, or its estimated value, $20,000, should revert to the Education Society; 3. that any vacancy in the Trustees shall be filled from a list of not less than ten persons, named by the Society, if it shall in due time furnish such list, and 4. that the transfer be made only after a permanent endowment of $50,000 had been secured. This last condition was withdrawn the next year, because, said the Society, "we think that it will facilitate the collection of funds to change the institution at once into a College, and to conduct its operations in strict accordance with its resources." And so, on the 1st of January, 1843, grounds and buildings worth $20,000, a library of seven hundred volumes, three teachers at salaries of $900, $600 and $500, and sixty-eight students, twenty-one of them beneficiaries, were turned over from the care of a voluntary denominational Society to the control of the legally incorporated Trustees of Richmond College. The Education Society has continued its work of aiding young men, recommended by the churches in co-operation with it, in preparing for the ministry, by

making arrangements for their board, leaving the care and the cost of their tuition to the College.

SECOND DECADE.

A boy in his teens is passing through the formative period of his life. He enters them a child in size, aims, dress; he comes out a man in stature, though not yet developed, and clothed in the ample folds of the *toga virilis*. So with our College from 1842 to 1851. In the former year it had a Principal and two tutors, working ten months, at fixed salaries, with sixty-eight pupils, divided into four classes, two-thirds of them engaged in preparatory studies; in the latter, it had a President and three full Professors, paid partly from endowment, partly by tuition fees, a nine months' session, and seventy six students, no longer classified as Freshmen, Sophomores, &c., but "admitted to any classes they are prepared to enter, and allowed to pursue the studies they may desire to prosecute." The steps by which these changes were introduced are too full of interest to be entirely omitted, even in a brief sketch.

The principles which the youthful institution adopted for its guidance are shown in these memorable words, printed in the Catalogue of 1842–'3, and republished for several successive years:

"As the Trustees are determined to avoid pecuniary embarrassment, they propose to conduct the College classes only so far as their resources may justify, taking care to have the students thoroughly taught as far as they shall go. It is not their purpose to confer degrees till they shall have afforded facilities for education equal to those of other chartered institutions. As the patronage of the community, and the proceeds of an endowment now being raised, shall increase their means, they will continue to add to their corps of instructors, until they shall have procured a Faculty sufficient to conduct the classes through the ordinary collegiate course. * * * It is far better to proceed cautiously—to live within our means—and to rise gradually, but surely, than by affecting a premature prosperity, to plunge the enterprise into the vortex of ruin."

In accordance with these principles, additional professors were chosen only as the progress of the endowment would allow. Dr. Ryland, who had been Professor of Ancient Languages, took, in 1845, the chair of Moral Science which he continued to fill till 1861. Geo. Fred. Holmes, now of the University of Virginia, filled the chair of Ancient Languages, 1845–47, and was succeeded by Heath Jones

Christian. Chas. L. Cocke, now of Hollins Institute, appears first as tutor, then as instructor in Mathematics, and upon his resignation, in 1846, he was succeeded for three years by Thomas Bolling Robertson, then by John Lawson, and in 1850 by Lewis Turner, as Professor of Mathematics. S. C. Clopton, second tutor, went out as a missionary to China and his duties as teacher in the Academic department were devolved on John M. Murray for two years, S. E. Brownell, one year, N. H. Massie, two years, T. L. Snead, one year, and B. Puryear, one year. The Academic department ceased for a time at least to have any separate existence, upon the election of Mr. Puryear, in 1850, to the Professorship of Natural Sciences. This chair had its beginning three years before in the appointment of N. B. Webster as Lecturer on Natural Science. Mr. Turner was elected to the chair in 1849, but soon found that an exchange with Mr. Puryear would be better for all parties. For instruction in French, provision had been made year by year with Messieurs Ansman, Guillet, Odenhall and Michard and, in 1849, by the election of Prof. Arthur Frise, who, however, held the chair only one session. The division of tuition fees among the Faculty was first made in 1849 "in proportion to the relative salaries they at present receive."

Up to 1842 the students were divided into four classes, as in the beginning of the Seminary. From that time the third and fourth were designated as Freshman and Sophomore. In 1845 a Junior class was added, and, in 1848, a Senior. During all these years, however, the proportion of irregulars, or students pursuing a select course, was constantly increasing, and every facility for such selection was provided. So that the year 1849, which witnessed the first award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, saw also the abolition of the curriculum, and the substitution of a system of classification and advancement in each study according to the students' ability and attainments. The attendance increased very little because of the constant cutting off of the lower or sub-collegiate classes, which had been fullest, and the substitution of higher, and therefore smaller classes. Of the 68 catalogued in 1843, only 25 were in collegiate classes; the number, therefore, had really trebled by 1851.

Another notable change in the period under review was the discontinuance of theological instruction as a part of the course. This did not in any wise impair, it rather increased, the religious influence of the College, but it changed the main design, or as one might say,

it shifted the centre of gravity. The Seminary was designed especially for ministerial students and admitted others on payment of fees; the College aimed at a liberal education for any and all vocations, and granted certain privileges and exemptions to students preparing for the ministry. The Seminary, moreover, was distinctively in fact as in name, Baptist; the College, though unquestionably denominational, had from the first, other denominations represented in its Trustees and Faculty, as well as in its students.

THIRD DECADE.

From 1851 to 1861 the College made large strides on the road to prosperity. By the agencies hitherto employed, among which the work of Rev. L. W. Allen in 1847–49 deserves particular mention, means had been gathered for current expenses, alterations and repairs of buildings and an interest-bearing fund of $16,680. At the annual meeting in 1851 it was decided to raise $85,000 in bonds of $100 or over, payable in three annual instalments, the first to become due as soon as $60,000 had been secured. Rev. A. M. Poindexter was appointed agent and all unpaid bonds and pledges hitherto given, were turned over to him for adjustment. His success was so complete that on the 10th of June following he reported in bonds and cash $60,732.40; in unbonded subscriptions and pledges of less amount than $100, $3,696. This was counted as making the endowment $75,000, and the agent was requested to continue his labors and raise $25,000 more for endowment and $50,000 for buildings. At this he worked two years longer and secured means to erect, in 1854, according to plans drawn by Thomas A. Tefft, architect, and at a cost of $25,500, the north wing of the present College building, devoted mainly to dormitories. The collection of bonds for endowment progressed fairly, the funds invested in public securities was, in 1854, $72,642, in 1859, $77,042.

Increase of funds enabled the College to give its Professors better salaries and to increase their number. In 1851 the chair of Ancient Languages was divided, Mr. Christian retaining the Greek and Geo. E. Dabney being chosen Professor of Latin and French. This Faculty, Mess. Ryland, Christian, Dabney, Turner and Puryear, remained without alteration for six years. The chair of Greek was filled 1857–59 by Sidney H. Owens, then for one year by E. Adkins, and then by Wm. P. Louthan and C. H. Toy. In place of Mr.

Puryear, who resigned in 1858, Wm. G. Strange was made Professor of Natural Science. And in 1859 Wm. S. Chase was made Professor of Modern Languages. The Academic department, revived in 1855, was conducted by Robert Hall, John C. Long, H. W. Reinhart and A. B. Slocomb.

The number of students fluctuated considerably. The fervid eloquence of Poindexter stirred the people all over the State and the attendance increased rapidly reaching its highest point, 161, in 1855–6 coincident with the occupation of the new building and the reopening of an Academic department. From this it declined again till 1859–60 and 60–61, in both of which sessions the number was 114.

Upon the establishment of a chair of Modern Languages, in 1859, the whole subject of degrees and awards was reconsidered, and it was decided that "a certificate of Proficiency be given to a student who has satisfactorily completed the studies of any Department," the degree of A. B. for "Proficiency in the Departments of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Science and Moral Science," with the privilege of substituting one Modern Language or Hebrew for the Calculus; and the degree of A. M. for Proficiency in the whole course except Hebrew.

SUSPENSION AND LOSSES.

Inter arma silent leges. Silent also were the voices of Art and Literature. With the outbreak of war in 1861 the youth of the land flocked to the front and the College record began to receive opposite many a promising name the sad entry "died in Confederate service," or "killed in battle." The buildings were occupied as barracks and as a hospital by the Confederates and again as barracks by the Federal troops in 1865. The apparatus was broken up and the Library was carted away by an U. S. Surgeon "to save it from destruction;" he afterwards kindly returned the Patent Office Reports and such like volumes. The endowment, or rather so much of it as had been invested in bank stocks and city and railroad bonds, was sold in 1862 and converted into Confederate 8's. Thus the Trustees found themselves in 1865 with desolated grounds, defaced buildings, $20,500 of State stock and seven town lots in the suburbs of Chicago. Everything else had been swept away. They authorized Professors Ryland and Dabney to take charge of the premises for one year and open a private school.

REORGANIZATION IN 1866.

Antaeus renewed his strength by falling back upon the bosom of his mother. The College was more fortunate in having both mother and sons to support and revive it in its time of prostration. The General Association, into which the Education Society had now been merged, met in Richmond, June 7–11, 1866. In the body were fourteen graduates and about twenty-five other sons of the College. A few of these with also two or three Alumni, resident in the city, held a consultation as to what could be done for *Alma Mater*, and appointed Messrs. John C. Long, Geo. B. Taylor and H. H. Harris to lay their views before the Association. Mr. Long had already secured the appointment of a committee (T. G. Jones, A. Broaddus, W. E. Hatcher, J. O. Turpin and W. R. McDonald, all former students) to consider and report on the interests of the College The general feeling, however, was despondent, almost despairing.

On Monday morning, June 11th, the Education Board presented a report, showing that they had during the year "collected no funds—assisted no young men—transacted no business" because of the suspension of the College and the depressed condition of the country. On this Drs. Burrows and Poindexter made burning appeals for the immediate resumption of ministerial education. Then Mr. McDonald presented the report of his committee in two resolutions, recommending the immediate reopening of the College, and on a scale worthy of its supporters. "The report was advocated by G. W. Samson, J. C. Long, G. B. Taylor, W. S. Penick, J. Thomas, Jr., A. M. Poindexter, H. H. Harris, T. W. Sydnor, J. E. Massey, M. L. James, C. C. Bitting and J. B. Watkins." It will not be invidious discrimination to refer more particularly to three of the speakers. Mr. Long, in behalf of the Alumni, with true filial devotion, made a pathetic plea for their dismantled mother, pointed proudly to her past, and pictured with prophetic power a yet brighter future. He urged the propriety of using the remnant of endowment, if necessary, to reopen the College with full equipment. Mr. Taylor began more cautiously, advocating careful preservation of the existing fund as the nucleus of another endowment, but warming up as he spoke, nobly seconded the appeal for early and complete resumption. The climax was reached, when James Thomas, Jr., from his

place, near the centre of the church, briefly told how, as one of the Trustees, he had protested against the change of investment, and when it was made in spite of all protest, had given up in despair, but added that "the enthusiasm of those young men" had touched him, and that he was ready to subscribe $5,000 for another endowment, and pending its collection to pay the salary of one Professor. This thrilled the audience with hope, and settled the question. Dr. Poindexter at once got permission to take other subscriptions, amounting in all to some $8,000. The Association thereupon added a third resolution, tendering to the Trustees the subscription just made, and requesting them to take steps to increase it to not less than $100,000. The Trustees held a meeting the very next day, appointed J. L. Burrows, James Thomas, Jr. and J. B. Jeter, a Committee on New Organization, and elected A. M. Poindexter agent, to raise the proposed endowment.

In a subsequent meeting the Trustees adopted a plan of organization, which provided for a President and four Professors. Of those first chosen, July 5th, 1866, two only accepted, H. H. Harris and B. Puryear. E. B. Smith and Edmund Harrison were elected August 4th, and Dr. T. G. Jones was chosen President August 24th. To meet the expenses of refitting the buildings, and providing apparatus, they authorized the sale of the Chicago lots, and so, on the first of October, the College was reopened with an attendance, which, during the session, ran up to ninety, sixty-five non-resident and twenty five resident students.

NEW FEATURES.

The Committee on Organization sought the aid of Drs. John A. Broadus, William D. Thomas and C. C. Bitting, all of whom then resided in Greenville, S. C., and the plan drawn up by those gentlemen, with some modifications of detail, was approved by the Trustees and by the Faculty when elected. Some of its improvements on the former policy are worthy of special attention :

1. It proposed a system of *independent schools.* This increases the responsibility, and therefore the efficiency of the Professor, and enables the student, under proper advice, to select the course of study best suited to his wants, his ability, and his previous progress. The Certificate, under the seal of the College, formerly awarded for "proficiency in any department" is now given for certain subsidiary

subjects, and a mastery of the leading subjects taught in a school secures a Diploma of Graduation in that school. This feature had been long in operation in the University of Virginia, and the College, as we have seen, had heretofore approached it, but now, for the first time, adopted it fully.

2. The *English Language* was put on its proper plane as of equal dignity with Latin or Greek, French or German. As early as 1856 the Albemarle Female Institute had established a school of English, and a year later the State University inaugurated its school of History and Literature, but Richmond College claims to have led all the Colleges of the land (except possibly one, of which we are in doubt,) in doing appropriate honor to our peerless mother-tongue. Many others have already followed the example.

3. In reference to *Discipline*, the plan provided that it should be maintained, "not so much by minute regulations, as by cultivating among the students the sentiment of personal honor and responsibility." This allows the utmost freedom of social intercourse between pupils and teachers. It works more or less satisfactorily according to the age and character of the students, but, on the whole, yields far better results than any other system of College government.

4. *Attendance upon religious exercises* was made purely voluntary. This may diminish somewhat the apparent amount of external, formal religion, but greatly to the advantage of real, vital piety.

5. Circumstances, rather than any deliberate purpose, introduced the *Messing System*, which has since become popular, and has been taken up by other institutions. Among the resident students who came in 1866 were some inured to camp-life, while through the country provisions were abundant and money scarce. Thus clubs were formed, to live mainly on supplies sent them from home, with small contributions for necessary purchases, and for the cost of serving meals. Out of this the present system has been developed through successive changes dictated by experience.

ENDOWMENTS AND BUILDINGS.

The agency of Dr. Poindexter secured in two years bonds and subscriptions to the amount of $75,000. But to suit the condition of the country, just recovering from four years of war, and still under military rule, the bonds were made payable in five annual instalments, and the donors were allowed to retain the principal so long

as they paid the interest. A little more than one-third of the amount was paid in and added to the interest-bearing fund. The rest was swallowed in the whirlpool of general bankruptcy, which soon followed, or merged into the Memorial endowment mentioned below. To accommodate the increasing number of resident students, Cottage A, with eight dormitories, was built in 1869 at a cost of $2,500, and the year following Cottage B was erected by the liberality of Judge D. B. De Land of Fairport, New York, who had already contributed handsomely to the endowment fund. His beneficence was the beginning of a rich stream of Northern gifts.

In 1872 the General Association of Virginia Baptists, on motion of C. H. Ryland, resolved to celebrate next year its semi-centennial, and, among other things, to raise "a fund towards the permanent endowment and buildings of Richmond College." The sum first proposed was $100,000, which, in the enthusiasm of the moment, was increased to $300,000. Dr. J. L. Burrows, who was selected to take charge of this "Memorial movement," employed scores of volunteer agents, who traversed the State, and collected very nearly the amount named in cash, bonds, promises, and promiscuous donations of nominal value. Several thousands were collected in Northern cities chiefly through Rev. Dr. George B. Taylor. Of the "Memorial Fund" about one-half has been paid in—its collection was cut short by the panic of 1873—the rest is of doubtful value. In 1873 the central portion of the present main building, containing chapel, lecture-rooms, and society halls, was erected according to plans drawn by A. Y. Lee, architect. This, with the alterations of the north wing to conform to the new style of architecture, cost about $50,000. In 1877 the Trustees expended $24,000 for an addition to the grounds, giving a good front eastward. This makes the campus a rectangle, six hundred and eighty-six feet from Broad to Franklin, and eight hundred feet from Ryland to Lombardy streets.

Upon the death of Dr. J. B. Jeter, (Feb. 18, 1880,) a life-long friend of the College and the President of its Trustees, a self constituted committee undertook to erect to his memory a Library Hall. When the scheme seemed likely to fail James Thomas, Jr., again came to the rescue with a subscription of $5,000, on condition that the Hall be so planned as to complete the unfinished College Building. By the agency of Dr. A. E. Dickinson some $35,000 more was raised, mostly in the North, and the Committee, in June, 1884, handed the Trustees

the keys of a nearly completed building. The erection of this, according to the plans of Capt. A. Lybrock, architect, and some further modifications of previous structures, have produced an edifice second in size and beauty to none in all the land. The improvements to the old buildings, the introduction of water and of a complete system of drainage, and the grading of the grounds entailed an expenditure of $15,000, to which nearly as much more must be added before all will be complete. The main floor of the new wing, a splendid room 103x43 feet clear and 22 feet pitch, is fitted up with tasteful walnut cases, for the Jeter Library Hall. The upper floor of the same size and pitch will be similarly fitted up as the Thomas Museum, in memory of our most liberal benefactor, who died October 8, 1882. Besides the two instances already mentioned, when he came to the rescue in times of crisis, he was constantly giving to the College. His last gift, made in 1881, was an endowment of $25,000 for one of the chairs—the school of Philosophy was subsequently designated.

BEQUESTS.

The College in its earlier years received some small legacies, but they were not kept separate from other funds and cannot now be satisfactorily traced. Samuel Tunstall, a merchant of King and Queen county, Virginia, who died in 1876, devised property amounting to $8,200, now invested and held as the "Tunstall Foundation." James Phillips, of Richmond City, died in 1878, leaving to the College $5,000 which has been invested, and a residuary legacy which is expected to yield several thousand more on the final settlement of his estate. Several other bequests of considerable value are known to have been made and will in due time be realized. The Trustees look to this as one important source of supply for the ever increasing needs of a growing institution.

THE TRUSTEES.

Want of space prevents us from giving a full list of all who have been Trustees with the dates of their appointment and death or resignation. They meet twice a year, in December and in June, and frequently at other times. The Committees on Finance, on Grounds and Buildings, and on Library and Museum, as well as not a few others of the body, give to the affairs of the College much valuable

time and earnest thought. All act without fee or reward, even paying their own expenses in attending meetings of the Board.

Their Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. C. H. Ryland, D. D., was elected in December, 1873, to attend to the "collection, preservation and increase of the funds of the College." He is also Librarian and Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY.

In 1869 the Trustees abolished the office of President, and devolved its executive duties upon a Chairman to be nominated annually by the Faculty. At the same time Dr. Jones resigned his connection with the College, since which Professor Puryear has been annually elected Chairman of the Faculty. J. L. M. Curry, LL.D. was elected in 1868 Professor of English, and filled the Chair till 1881, when he became general agent of the Peabody Fund, During most of the time he taught also the School of Philosophy. Rodes Massie, now of the University of Tennessee, was elected Professor of Modern Languages in 1873, and resigned in 1882. Professor W. W. Valentine, in Mr. Massie's absence, had filled the Chair for the session of 1880–81. Since 1882 its duties have been divided between Professors Smith and Harris. In 1873 the School of Natural Science was divided, Professor Puryear retaining Chemistry and Geology, and Charles H. Winston being chosen Professor of Physics. In 1877–'8 George S. Thomas filled the Chair of Greek during the absence of the Professor. Drs. William D. Thomas and A. B. Brown were elected to the chairs of Philosophy and of English in 1881.

A Preparatory Department was established in 1867, and was taught for one year by Messrs. L. T. Gwathmey and E. C. Cabell, undergraduates, then by H. A. Strode, E. K. Murray, William T. Thom and L. T. Gwathmey, ranking as Assistant Professors. It was discontinued upon the increase of the Faculty in 1873, and the work of some preparatory classes was assumed by the several Professors.

A Commercial Department was begun in 1867 under the charge of the Professor of Mathematics, and from 1868 was conducted for five years by Professor G. Morris Nicol.

A class in Physiology and Hygiene was formed in 1871 by Dr. Z. B. Herndon, and was continued for four years.

A Law School was established in 1870, and was conducted for two

years by Professors J. D. Halyburton and William Greene; for two years more by Professors William A. Maury and James Neeson; and from 1877–'82 by Professor Samuel D. Davies.

ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS.

The total number enrolled in 1866–7, as we have seen, was ninety. Comparatively few of them were really prepared to enter College, because the high schools and academies, which once dotted the State, had been nearly all closed for five years. A Preparatory Department was for awhile absolutely necessary. The situation of the College marked it also as a suitable place for a Commercial Course and for a Law School. The addition of these adjuncts to the regular course, and the revival of agricultural prosperity, brought a rapid increase in numbers, followed by subsequent reductions in consequence of circumstances which affected all similar institutions. Latterly there has been a steady advance to the present number, one hundred and sixty-four, which is the largest attendance of Collegiate students in our whole history.

For years the College has had a larger Virginia patronage than any other institution could boast, if we exclude professional schools. In the Catalogue of this year are found students from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Louisiana and Florida (one each), two each from Maryland, West Virginia and Mississippi, three from Georgia, four from Tennessee, four from North Carolina, seven from South Carolina, and one hundred and thirty-five from Virginia, forty-three of these being from Richmond city.

In age the students range from fifteen to thirty-five, the average being about twenty. Those who will take a degree must attend from two to six sessions, according to preparation and ability—seldom less than three, rarely over five.

LIBRARY.

The Library, which had been gradually accumulating up to 1860, was robbed, as we have seen in 1865, of all its valuable volumes. The accumulation of another, while the College was struggling for existence, has been slow. Every year, however, has seen some additions by purchase or by gift. Edward Jorworth Owen, LL.D., a native of Wales, resident in St. Louis, in 1867 (two or three years before his

death), donated his very valuable library of two thousand five hundred and ninety-seven volumes. Charles K. Francis, of New York, gave in 1874–5 one hundred and sixty-two "rare and valuable books." Mrs. L. H. L. Herndon, of Washington, D. C., gave in 1875–'6 "nearly two hundred volumes." A. P. Repiton, D. D. (one of the first graduates of the Seminary) bequeathed in 1876 "over one hundred volumes." Dr. J. B. Jeter in 1881 left to the College over five hundred volumes and his manuscripts. During the same year Mrs. Frazer, of Orange county, Virginia, sent about one hundred volumes from the library of her late husband, Rev. Herndon Frazer. Hon. Isaac Davis, LL.D., of Worcester, Massachusetts, gave in 1882 $1,000, to be used in the purchase of historical works. The names of Drs. C. C. Bitting, of Philadelphia, and Edward Bright, of New York, appear in several successive years as donors of valuable books. Many others, too numerous to mention in detail, have lent their assistance. Upon the completion of the new hall in 1884, the two Literary Societies turned over to the College their libraries, amounting to nearly two thousand volumes.

Among the books thus gotten together, there were, of course, many duplicates, and some of little value. The Librarian, with the assistance of Messrs. E. B. Pollard, W. A. Harris, and A. Bagby, spent last vacation in arranging and cataloguing them. There appear as worthy of a place in the list over nine thousand volumes. The system of library management, adopted after consultation with many experts, is believed to be the simplest and best anywhere used in a College.

In prosecuting his agency for the Jeter Memorial, Dr. A. E. Dickinson undertook to raise also a Library Fund of $50,000—one-half to be expended at once, the other to be invested, and the interest used from year to year. He has not yet collected the full amount, but has enough secured to warrant the committee in making large purchases, and to insure valuable additions every year.

In connection with the Library, two reading rooms have been opened this session—one in a public hallway, supplied with daily newspapers—another, more quiet, for the monthlies and quarterlies, as well as for examining books of reference.

MUSEUM.

In 1874 the two Literary Societies, working independently, began the collection of museums. Within a year they had the nucleus of

a good collection, and while continuing to work for its increase, handed it over to the care of the Faculty. No satisfactory catalogue has yet been completed, and until it is made, proper credit to donors cannot be given. The number of contributors up to 1877 was about seventy-five, among them Rev. Dr. Bitting, Hon. B. O. Duncan, United States Consul at Naples, Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Rome, and Dr. J. L. M. Curry, are mentioned. The last named has been unremitting in his interest, and has added much more than any other one person to the value of the collection. Among many contributors, since 1877, may be mentioned Lieutenant J. C. Gresham, United States Army (Indian curiosities), Mrs. T. P. Crawford, and Mrs. S. J. Holmes, of Tung Chow, China, Rev. W. J. David, of Lagos, Africa, Rev. R. H. Graves, D. D,, of Canton (a large historical collection of Chinese coins and other articles), Colonel William Townes, of Mecklenburg, Virginia (valuable collection of coins), and Rev. W. C. Bitting (numerous specimens from the Luray Cavern). In the Fall of 1876 the Trustees made a small appropriation, and sent Professor C. H. Winston to Philadelphia, where he obtained, partly by gift and partly by purchase, many articles which had been exhibited in the Centennial Exposition. As soon as everything is mounted in the new hall, a complete catalogue, with full acknowledgments, will be prepared.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Very important adjuncts of the College are the two societies which meet weekly for debate and other literary exercises. The Mu Sigma Rho dates from 1846, its name and motto having been suggested by Dr. G. F. Holmes, then Professor of Ancient Languages. The Philologian was organized in 1855. Each stimulates the other by a generous rivalry, and both work together, as in starting the museum, for the common good.

MEDALS.

The Woods Medal for excellence in Declamation, awarded by a select committee after public contest, was founded in 1868 by a gift of $100, yielding $6 a year, from Hiram Woods, Esq., of Baltimore, Md. It is made in the shape of a crescent inscribed with the names of Chatham and Henry.

The Frances Gwin Medal, awarded by the Professor of Philosophy to his best graduate, was established in 1872 by Rev. D. W. Gwin, D. D., then of Atlanta, Ga. in honor of his mother. On it is engraved the figure of a student kneeling, with the motto, *Credo ut intelligam.*

The Steel Medal, for excellence in reading, awarded by the Faculty after competitive trial, was founded in 1875 by Dr. Geo. B. Steel, of Richmond, who gave $200 so invested as to yield $10 a year.

The Tanner Medal, awarded by the Professor of Greek to his best graduate, was established in 1883 by the gift of $250, so invested as to yield $15 a year, from Col. Wm. E. Tanner, of Richmond, in memory of his parents. John F. and Harriet L. Tanner. It is in the shape of a Grecian helmet inscribed with the figure of Athena presenting a crown and the legend, *οὐδὲν ἀνεὺ πόνου.*

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The First Baptist Church, of Richmond, Va., gave, in 1876, $1,055 to found a scholarship. It pays the tuition of one student nominated by the church. About the same time other sums amounting to $1,645 were contributed to found scholarships for the benefit of sons of Virginia Baptist ministers. Still another to be named in memory of Dr. A. M. Poindexter has been undertaken by the Dan River Association in which he long lived and labored. On it $300 have been paid.

In 1883 Hon. Geo. A. Woolverton, of Albany, N. Y., proposed the raising of a scholarship fund of $10,000. He has paid $1,000 for his part and the rest has been subscribed and partly paid. As soon as it is completed due publication will be made of the names of other donors and of the conditions on which the benefits may be obtained. Hon. J. B. Hoyt, of Stamford, Conn., has recently paid over for a kindred purpose the sum of $5,000.

ALUMNI.

The plan of the College in requiring thorough mastery and rigid examinations in every school, and in allowing selection of studies with reference to the student's needs rather than to his graduation, limits the honor of its degrees to comparatively few persons. Many others are quite as much benefited by the instruction received and reflect quite as much honor on the Institution. The list of over

two thousand students who have not taken a degree includes three College Presidents, half a dozen Professors, as many Judges, six or eight editors and scores of lawyers, doctors, teachers, preachers and other influential men. Below is a list of degree-men with their places of residence when they entered College and so far as known their subsequent positions and honors with their present occupation and residence (if different from the former). An asterisk (*) is prefixed to the names of those known to be dead. From 1849–1861 the only degree conferred was that of A. B. From 1869 on they are indicated severally as B. L. (Bachelor of Law), B. A. (Bachelor Arts) and M. A. (Master of Arts).

1849.

P. S. Henson, Fluvanna, Va., Principal Buckingham Female Institute; D. D.; Pastor and Editor *Baptist Teacher*, Chicago, Ill.

Josiah Ryland, King & Queen county, Va.; Teacher; Merchant (Ryland & Lee), Richmond, Va.

1850.

James W. Carter, Henrico, Va.; Physician, New Kent, Va.

Robert C. Dunn, Prince George, Va.; Teacher.

William A. Durfey, Williamsburg, Va.; Minister.

1851.

*William S. Bland, King & Queen county; Minister, Chesterfield, Va.

M. B. Howell, Richmond, Va.; Attorney at Law; Mayor, Nashville, Tenn.

*Geo. Wm. Keesee, Henrico, Va.; Teacher and Minister, N. C..

Geo. B. Taylor, Richmond, Va.; Minister, D. D., Author and Editor; Missionary, Rome, Italy.

Wm. D. Thomas, Richmond, Va.; Minister, D. D.; Professor of Philosophy, Richmond College.

1852.

Alfred R. Courtney, Henrico, Va.; Major C. S. A.; Attorney at Law, Richmond, Va.

Edgar E. Dunnaway, Lancaster, Va.; Farmer.

Alfred E. Dickinson, Louisa, Va.; Minister, D. D.; Editor *Religious Herald*, Richmond, Va.

Alexander Eubank, King William, Va.; Minister and Teacher, Bedford, Va.

1853.

*Z. Jeter George, Lancaster, Va.; Minister, Manchester, Va.

1854.

Andrew J. Burruss, King William, Va.; Professor Fayette College, Tenn.

James O. Ferrell, Halifax, Va.; Principal of Academy, ——— Kentucky.

L. J. Haley, Caroline, Va.; Minister and Teacher, Northampton county, Va.

*Wm. R. McDonald, Amherst, Va.; Minister, Halifax, Va.

F. M. McMullan, Greene, Va.; Attorney at Law and Legislator, Madison county, Va.

Robert Williamson, Princess Anne, Va.; Minister and Teacher, Hampton, Va.

Wm. G. Woodfin, Hanover, Va.; Professor in Mercer University, Macon, Ga.

1855.

Peter W. Ferrell, Halifax, Va.; Tobacconist and President Board of Trade, Danville, Va.

Thos. Hume, Jr., Portsmouth, Va.; Minister and Teacher; D. D.; Professor of English, Norfolk College, Va.

Wm. S. Ryland, Richmond, Va.; Minister and Professor of Natural Science, Bethel College, Russellville, Ky.

1856.

Wm. Fayette Fox, King William, Va.; Principal Public High School, Richmond, Va.

H. Herbert Harris, Louisa, Va.; Editor; Professor of Greek, Richmond College, LL.D.

John C. Long, Amherst, Va.; Minister and Editor, D. D., LL.D.; Professor Crozer Seminary, Chester, Pa.

*George W. Morris, Princess Anne, Va.; Teacher.

*Wm. B. Meredith, Richmond, Va.; Attorney at Law.

1857.

*Edward Eppes, New Kent, Va.; Physician.

W. F. G. Garnett, Henrico, Va.; Attorney at Law, Richmond, Va.

*A. T. Goodwin, Caroline, Va.; Farmer, Texas; killed at Shiloh.

*John M. Gregory, Richmond, Va.; Attorney at Law.

Stephen E. Morgan, Richmond, Va.; Attorney at Law, West Va.

John W. McCown, Putnam, West Va.; Minister, D. D., Gordonsville, Va.

Isaiah T. Wallace, Norfolk county, Va.; Minister, Richmond, Va.

1858.

Harvey Hatcher, Bedford, Va.; Minister and Editor *Christian Index*, Atlanta, Ga.

Wm. E. Hatcher, Bedford, Va.; Minister, D. D.; Editor *Religious Herald*, Richmond, Va.

Wm. S. Penick, Halifax, Va.; Minister, Baltimore, Md.

Samuel H. Pulliam, Richmond, Va.; Insurance Agent.

John W. Ryland, King and Queen, Va.; Minister, Middlesex county, Va.

*Joseph A. Turner, Greensville, Va.; Author; Professor Hollins Institute, Roanoke county, Va.

1859.

*Wm. H. Agnew, Bedford, Va.; Teacher; killed in battle.

D. Wm. Gwin, Alexandria, Va.; Minister, D. D., LL. D.; Professor Hollins Institute, Roanoke county, Va.

John J. Harvey, Richmond, Va.; Prof. West Va. University, Morgantown.

Hilary E. Hatcher, Bedford, Va.; Minister and Teacher, Orange Co., Va.

James E. Mundy, Amherst, Va.; Minister, D. D.; Greensville, S. C.

*George B. Smith, Henrico, Va.; Minister and Teacher, Fla.

1860.

C. Tacitus Allen, Lunenburg, Va.; Farmer, Attorney at Law, Editor, Ky.

John R. Bagby, Powhatan, Va.; Captain C. S. A.; Minister.

Ro. E. Binford, Henrico, Va.; Professor Mathematics, Bethel College, Russellville, Ky.

*John W. Bird, King and Queen, Va.

*Drury A. Blair, Pittsylvania, Va.; Minister.

Lemuel C. Bristow, Middlesex, Va.; Legislator and Judge.

*Joseph A. Cofer, Isle of Wight, Va.; Attorney at Law.

William S. Kent, Fluvanna, Va.; Minister.

Lemuel S. LaPrade, Powhatan, Va.; Teacher.

Charles B Yarbrough, Henrico, Va.

1861.

[Several of these were entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts, but the distinction is not made in contemporary records.]

*R. R. Bailey, Greensville, Va.; Minister.

C. W. Farish, Caroline, Va.

*Geo. M. Leftwich, Richmond, Va.; killed at Lewisburg.

*R. S. Lindsay, Richmond, Va.

John M. Pilcher, Richmond, Va.; Merchant, Minister, Superintendent of Colportage, Petersburg, Va.

Geo. W. Prince, Sussex, Va.; Farmer.

Wm. H. Williams, Richmond, Va.; Minister, D. D.; Editor *Central Baptist*, St. Louis, Mo.

Augustus B. Woodfin, Richmond, Va.; Minister, D. D., Hampton, Va.

*A. Peyton Woodfin, Richmond, Va.; Minister, Rome, Ga.

1869.

Henry H. Levy, Richmond, Va., **B. A.**; Physician and Professor in Richmond Medical College.

Edward K. Murray, Richmond, Va., **M. A.**; Teacher Richmond High School.

1870.

Charles F. James, Loudoun, Va., **B. A.**; Minister, Culpeper, Va.

*E. Carrington Cabell, Richmond, Va., **M. A.**; Commonwealth's Attorney.

*Lewis T. Gwathmey, Hanover, Va., **M. A.**; Assistant Professor Richmond College; Professor Mathematics Howard College, Marion, Ala.

1871.

H. W. Bransford, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

Taylor N. Cox, Enon, Ala., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

Charles V. Meredith, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

Charles S. Morris, Williamsburg, Va., B L.; Minister, Birmingham, Ala.

D. L. Pulliam, Chesterfield, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law, Manchester, Va.

Robert Sampson, Albemarle, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law, Texas.

John E. Taylor, Manchester, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law and Mayor.

John B. Turpin, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Minister, Charlottesville, Va.

J. E. L. Holmes, Southampton, Va., **B. A.**; Minister, D. D., Savannah, Ga.

1872.

*Henry J. Barnes, Charlotte, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law, Texas.

Alexander Dudley, King and Queen, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

S. Taylor Evans, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

E. P. Garnett, Saline, Mo., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

B. A. Henson, Louisa, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

C. M. Smith, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.

T. J. Thornhill, Appomattox, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law, Kansas City, Mo.

Samuel B. Witt. Prince Edward, Va., B. L.; Commonwealth's Attorney, Richmond, Va.

F. F. Bowen, Culpeper, Va., **B. A.**; (see 1873).

Henry R. Miller, Culpeper, Va., **B. A.**; Attorney at Law, Danville, Va.

Howard R. Bayne, Botetourt, Va., **M. A.**; Teacher, (see also 1878).

1873.

A. Broaddus, Jr., Caroline, Va., B. L.; Minister, Bowling Green, Va.

*W. R. Gresham, Lancaster, Va., B. L.

A. L. Holladay, Spotsylvania, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law, Chancellor, Richmond, Va.

John Martin, Richmond, Va., B. L.

Nicholas C. Mills, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

C. C. Moore, Richmond, Va., B. L.

M. L. Spotswood, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

F. F. Bowen, Culpeper, Va., **M. A.**; Attorney at Law, Danville, Va.

David Higginbotham, Henrico, Va., **M. A.**; Farmer.

George H. Swann, Powhatan, Va., **M. A.**; Principal High School and Attorney at Law, County Judge, Botetourt, Va.

1874.

Thos. M. Alderson, Russell, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law, County Judge.

Thos. P. Bagby, King and Queen, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law and Editor *Star*, West Point, Va.

E. C. Brooke, Richmond, Va., B. L.

James Caskie, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

J. R. V. Daniel, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

*H. C. Hawthorne, Washington, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

W. L. Jeffries, Culpeper, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

W. P. M. KELLAM, Accomac, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law and Legislator.

*E. D. MEREDITH, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

R. H. RAWLS, Nansemond, Va , B. L.; Attorney at Law, Legislator and County Judge.

D. C. RICHARDSON, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law and Police Justice, Richmond, Va.

J. L. TRIBBLE, Abbeville, S. C., B. L.; Attorney at Law, Anderson, S. C.

R. DOUGLAS WORTHAM, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

WILLIAM M. TURPIN, Richmond, Va., **B. A.**; (see also 1875).

J. HENRY MILLER, Lynchburg, Va., **M. A.**; Attorney at Law, San Francisco, Cal.

1875.

JAMES LYONS, JR., Richmond, Va., **B. A.**; Attorney at Law and Legislator.

L. FLOYD NOCK, Accomac, Va., **B. A.**; (see also 1876).

WM. M. TURPIN, Richmond, Va., **M. A.**; Attorney at Law, Member City Council, Richmond, Va.

1876.

SOL. CUTCHINS, Nansemond, Va., **B. A.**; (see also 1877).

WILLIAM F. HARRIS, New Kent, Va., **B. A.**; (see also 1878).

JOHN W. SNYDER, Richmond, Va., **B. A.**; (see also 1877).

WILLIAM ELLYSON, Richmond, Va., **M. A.**; Attorney at Law.

ALEXANDER M. HARRIS, Culpeper, Va., **M. A.**; Professor Waco University, Attorney at Law, Waco, Texas.

L. FLOYD NOCK, Accomac, Va., **M. A.**; Attorney at Law.

1877.

W. W. FIELD, Culpeper, Va., **B. A.**; Attorney at Law, Gordonsville, Va.

W. C. BITTING, Baltimore, Md., **M. A.**; Minister, New York City.

SOL. CUTCHINS, Nansemond, Va., **M. A.**; (see also 1878).

*B. T. DAVIES, King and Queen, Va., **M. A.**; Principal of Academy, Richmond, Va.

JOHN W. SNYDER, Richmond, Va., **M. A.**; (see also 1879.)

1878.

HOWARD R. BAYNE, (**M. A.**, 1872) Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law New York City.

Sol. Cutchins (**M. A.**, 1877), Nansemond, B. L.; Attorney at Law and member of City Council, Richmond, Va.

O. H. P. Garrett, Texas, B. L.; Attorney at Law.

Geo. J. Hooper, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law and member of City Council.

James Lyons, Jr., (**B. A.**, 1875) Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law and Legislator.

L. M. Nance, Charles City, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law and Legislator.

F. T. West, Louisa Co., Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law, Texas.

Harvey Willson, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

Rolfe E. Glover, Richmond, Va., **B. A.**; (see also 1879).

Mortimer A. Turner, Richmond, Va., **B. A.**; (see also 1879).

Edward H. Bartenstein, Warrenton, Va., **M. A.**; Teacher, Centre View, Mo.

Charles W. Coleman, Hanover, Va., **M. A.**; Principal Academy, Churchland, Va.

William F. Harris, New Kent, Va., **M. A.**; Minister, Huntsville, Mo.

Armistead R. Long, Chester, Pa., **M. A.**; Attorney at Law, Lynchburg.

George W. Riggan, Isle of Wight, Va., **M. A.**; Minister, D. D.; Professor Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

1879.

J. F. Anderson, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Secretary Tredegar Company.

F. E. Anderson, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

Edward M. Baum, Princess Anne, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

J. C. Gentry, Gordonsville, Va., B. L.

Samuel D. Jones, Campbell, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law, Marion, Va.

L. T. W. Marye, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

Timothy Rives, Prince George, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law and Judge of Prince George and Surry.

John W. Snyder (**M. A.**, 1877), Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law, Kansas City, Mo.

A. P. Staples, Patrick, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

M. A. Turner (**B. A.**, 1878), Richmond, Va., B. L., Washington City.

H. C. Cabell, Jr., Richmond, Va., **B. A.**; Lieutenant 14th U. S. Infantry, Vancouver, Washington Territory.

F. P. Robertson, Albemarle, Va., **B. A.**; Minister, Grafton, West Va.

J. A. Brown, Montgomery, Va., **M. A.**; Minister, Chester, S. C.

Rolfe E. Glover, Richmond, Va., **M. A.**; Merchant.

W. T. Hudgins, Marshall, Tex., **M. A.**; Attorney at Law, Texarkana, Tex.

I. Morton Mercer, Richmond, Va., **M. A.**; Minister, South Boston, Va.

1880.

M. Allen Chambers, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Book-keeper, Richmond.

William G. Forbes, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Commonwealth's Attorney, Farmville, Va.

Wm. S. Holland, Isle of Wight, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

Wyndham R. Meredith, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

J. Henning Nelms, Isle of Wight, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

James D. Perkins, Grayson, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

Ellyson S. Robinson, Chesterfield, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

*J. Henry Smith, Texas, **B. A.**; died July, 1880, in Lynchburg, Va.

J. Judson Taylor, Henry, Va., **M. A.**; Minister, Lexington, Ky.

1881.

Geo. Bryan, Allegheny City, Pa., B. L.; Attorney at Law and member City Council, Richmond, Va.

Walter Christian, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

Wm. Wirt Henry, Jr., Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

E. E. Holland, Nansemond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

J. H. Ingram, Manchester, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

R. E. Scott, Fauquier, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

J. B. Seward, Surry, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

J. J. Waters, York county, S. C., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

James L. Lake, Fauquier, Va., **B. A.** (See 1882.)

Edward F. Settle, Culpeper, Va., **B. A.** (See 1883.)

Geo. B. Taylor, Jr., Rome, Italy, **B. A.**; Student Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Landon C. Catlett, Gloucester, Va., **M. A.**; Teacher.

John J. Gunter, Accomac, Va., **M. A.**; Attorney at Law.

Charles Puryear, Richmond, Va., **M. A.**; Student of Civil Engineering, University of Virginia.

1882.

T. M. Anderson, Fluvanna, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

T. J. Cluverius, King and Queen, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

M. B. Harrison, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

Chas. W. Throckmorton, Richmond, Va., B. L.; Attorney at Law.

Arthur E. Cox, Richmond, Va., **B. A.**; Student Theological Seminary, Lewiston, Maine.

John E. Wiatt, Gloucester, Va., **B. A.** (See also 1883.)

Geo. C. Abbitt, Appomattox, Va., **M. A.**; Student Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Reuben H. Garnett, King and Queen, Va., **M. A.**; Professor of Greek, Georgetown College, Ky.

James L. Lake, Fauquier, Va., **M. A.**; Assistant Professor Howard College.

1883.

Virginius L. Fowlkes, Nottoway, Va., **B. A.**; Druggist, South Boston, Va.

Richard Washington, Westmoreland, Va., **B. A.**; Teacher, Bowling Green Academy, Va.

John Currie, Richmond, Va., **M. A.**, Merchant.

Edward F. Settle, Culpeper, Va., **M. A.**; Teacher, Churchland, Va.

John E. Wiatt, Gloucester, Va., **M. A.**; Acting Professor Georgetown College, Ky.

1884.

Geo. C. Bundick, Accomac, Va., **B. A.**; Teacher.

John W. Loving, Fluvanna, Va., **B. A.**; Student Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Edward B. Pollard, Richmond, Va., **B. A.**; Student and Assistant Librarian, Richmond College, Va.

Orren L. Stearnes, Dublin, Va., **B. A.**; Student Richmond College.

W. Warren Talley, Lynchburg, Va., **B. A.**; Student of Medicine, University of Virginia.

H. W. Tribble, Caroline, Va., **B. A.**; Student Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

T. Leigh West, Louisa, Va., **B. A.**; Student Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Frank Puryear, Richmond, Va., **M. A.**; Student University of Virginia.

A. B. Rudd, Chesterfield, Va., **M. A.**; Student Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Ed. L. Scott, DeSoto, La., **M. A.**; Teacher Hanover Academy, Va.

SOME GENERAL REMARKS.

The foregoing sketch shows that Richmond College is emphatically a growing institution. Its plan allows indefinite expansion and admits contraction without jar whenever required by stress of circumstances. It is therefore able, while holding firmly to whatever is good in the ideas and systems of the past, to adapt itself readily to the demands of the future. Firmly rooted in the affections of a great Christian denomination, and commanding the respect, the confidence, and, to no inconsiderable extent, the patronage of all denominations, including Israelites, it has grown by the combined labors and liberality of many.

Its eight schools, equipped with all needful maps, charts and apparatus and manned by seven Professors, its buildings sufficient for the accommodation of two hundred and fifty students, its Library and Museum, its aids and incentives, its general and special endowments, and its Alumni, scattered from New York to California and from the Lakes to Texas, are no mean result from these years of toil. But it has not attained its goal, has not reached its purposed stature, it is but entering as if upon young manhood with bright visions of many victories yet to be won, great advances still to be made. All its traditions and all its hopes require that it shall offer the best facilities for getting a sound, liberal education at the lowest possible cost. The Trustees have always carefully avoided debt, and cared more for solid worth than for mere show; the Faculty have constantly insisted on honest industry, rigid examinations, and a high standard of graduation; the students have generously responded to the genius of the place, have aimed at real learning, and worked faithfully for its attainment; most of all, and best of all, the blessings of God have rested richly upon this outgrowth of the prayers and the self-sacrifices of his faithful servants.

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